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RESULTS OF WAGE SURVEY FOR THE WASHINGTON-BALTIMORE, DC-MD-VA-WV METROPOLITAN AREA

Workers in the Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV metropolitan area averaged \$17.86 per hour during July 1999, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Alan M. Paisner reported that white-collar workers had an average wage of \$21.46 per hour and accounted for 60 percent of those surveyed. Blue-collar workers averaged \$14.65 per hour and represented 18 percent of the workers, while service workers earned \$10.53 per hour and made up the remaining 22 percent.

The National Compensation Survey presents straight-time earnings for all occupations in establishments with 50 or more employees in private industry and state and local governments, while excluding private household and farm workers, as well as employees of the federal government. The Washington-Baltimore metropolitan area, which includes the District of Columbia; Baltimore City and the counties of Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert, Carroll, Charles, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's, Queen Anne's, and Washington, MD; The cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas, and Manassas Park, and the counties of Arlington, Clarke, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudon, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Warren, VA; and the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, WV, covered 418 firms representing 1,585,600 workers. Almost fourfifths of those within scope of the survey worked in private industry. The NCS provides broader coverage of occupations and establishments within the survey area than did previous salary studies and will eventually integrate three separate surveys of wages and benefits into a single, comprehensive compensation program.

In the Washington-Baltimore metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for more than 140 detailed occupations. For example, white-collar workers included registered nurses at \$22.25 per hour, secretaries at \$15.27, and general office clerks at \$12.43. Among occupations in the blue-collar category, truck drivers averaged \$13.65 per hour while stock handlers and baggers averaged \$10.14. Finally, service occupations included nursing aides, orderlies and attendants at \$9.61 per hour and janitors and cleaners at \$8.77. (See table 2-1.)

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. Private industry workers in Washington-Baltimore earned \$17.21 per hour, while State and local government workers averaged \$20.38. Full-time employees averaged \$18.90, while part-timers earned \$9.52. Among blue-collar workers, those belonging to a union averaged \$17.34, while non-union employees earned \$13.02. (See table A.) Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgment, supervision received and other factors required for the job. These selected characteristics allow for comparison of occupations with similar requirements.

These data are used by business for many purposes including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining negotiation, and assistance in determining plant locations. Individuals may use such data to aid in potential career choice. In general, pay differences between occupations reflect many factors such as level, hours of work, tenure, training, education, and other factors.

Table A. Selected worker characteristics: mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV, July 1999

	Private industry and State and local government							
Occupational group	Full-time	Part-time	1.14	Nonunion ⁴				
	workers ³	workers ³	Union ⁴					
	Mean							
All occupations	\$18.90	\$9.52	\$20.30	\$17.19				
White collar	22.45	12.13	25.87	20.66				
Blue Collar	15.06	7.57	17.34	13.02				
Service	11.59	6.54	14.37	9.36				

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

Complete survey results are contained in the <u>National Compensation Survey</u>, <u>Washington-Baltimore</u>, <u>DC-MD-VA-WV</u>, <u>July 1999</u>. (Bulletin 3100-33). Copies of the survey tables are available in both text and PDF formats on the Bureau's Internet site at: http://stats.bls.gov/comhome.htm and from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service, Ready Facts, by dialing 215-597-4153 and requesting documents 9840, 9841, 9842, 9843, and 9844.

Contact the Philadelphia Regional Office at 215-597-DATA (597-3282) should you need personal assistance or more information. Printed copies of the Bulletin may be purchased for \$8.50 through the BLS Sales Office in Chicago by writing to: U.S. Department of Labor, Publication Sales Center, 230 South Dearborn Street, 9th Floor, Chicago, IL 60604. Telephone purchase orders using MasterCard or Visa credit card are accepted at (312) 353-1880 between 8:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., Central Time.

Technical note:

For purposes of this survey, an establishment is an economic unit that produces goods or services, a central administrative office, or an auxiliary unit providing support services to a company. For all industries in this survey, the establishment was usually at a single physical location.

The list of establishments from which the survey sample was selected (the sampling frame) was developed from state unemployment insurance reports for the Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV metropolitan area. Reports from June 1995 were used for the private sector and June 1994 for the public sector. The sampling frame was reviewed prior to the survey, and, when necessary, missing establishments were added.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

Technical note: (continued)

The sample design for this survey was a two-stage probability sample of detailed occupations. The first stage of sample selection was a probability-proportional-to-size sample of establishments. Use of this technique meant that the greater an establishment's employment, the greater was its chance of selection. Weights were applied to each establishment when the data were tabulated so that it represented similar units (by industry and employment size) in the economy that were not selected for collection. The second stage of sample selection, detailed below, was a probability sample of occupations within a sampled establishment.

Identification of the occupations for which wage data were to be collected was a multistep process. In the first step, the company jobs to be sampled were selected at each establishment by the BLS field economist during a personal visit. A complete list of employees was used for sampling, with each selected worker representing a job within the establishment. As with the selection of establishments, the selection of a company job was based on probability proportional to its size in the establishment. The greater the number of people working in an occupation in the establishment, the greater its chance of selection.

The second step in occupational selection was to classify jobs based on the Census of Population system. This is a system of approximately 480 occupations; selected jobs were classified based on a description of the duties and responsibilities of the job. In the third step, selected occupations were characterized as full-time or part-time, union or nonunion, and time-based pay or incentive pay.

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV, July 1999

Occupation ³	To	otal	Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent
	\$17.86	2.1	\$17.21	2.7	\$20.38	2.0
All excluding sales	18.06	2.1	17.41	2.7	20.39	2.0
White collar	21.46	2.4	21.06	3.0	22.82	2.3
White collar excluding sales	22.29	2.3	22.11	3.0	22.85	2.3
Professional specialty and technical	26.93	2.2	27.09	3.0	26.58	2.2
Professional specialty	28.22	2.1	28.50	2.9	27.69	2.2
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	29.68	4.6	30.08	5.1	26.38	4.2
Civil engineers	27.39	4.0	_	_	26.74	3.3
Electrical and electronic engineers	32.72	3.1	32.72	3.1	_	-
Engineers, n.e.c.	32.10	9.3	32.84	9.8	_	_
Mathematical and computer scientists	28.27	3.5	28.28	3.5	_	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists Operations and systems researchers and	28.75	3.8	28.76	3.8	-	_
analysts	22.89	6.0	22.89	6.0	_	_
Natural scientists	22.71	9.0	22.59	10.2	23.62	9.9
Health related	24.58	3.9	24.31	4.1	25.81	10.6
Physicians	37.22	15.2	36.76	18.2	39.60	13.6
Registered nurses	22.25	2.0	22.02	1.9	24.71	7.7
Respiratory therapists	21.08	11.3	21.08	11.3	_	_
Speech therapists	29.07	8.0	_		_	_
Therapists, n.e.c.	18.51	4.0	_	_	18.85	4.9
Teachers, college and university	34.90	5.6	39.49	8.0	30.62	6.2
English teachers	23.24	15.3	_	_	_	-
Other post-secondary teachers	30.13	8.8	28.39	10.0	31.77	14.1
Teachers, except college and university	28.66	1.8	21.34	7.3	29.66	1.6
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	25.36	12.8	_	_	_	_
Elementary school teachers	29.04	2.0	25.42	5.4	29.39	2.1
Secondary school teachers	30.79	1.7	28.66	3.7	31.00	1.8
Teachers, special education	26.95	4.6	18.37	11.9	28.96	2.9
Teachers, n.e.c.	27.08	7.9	_	_	30.23	4.4
Vocational and educational counselors	25.48	11.6	-	_	28.28	8.5
Librarians, archivists, and curators	22.83	6.8	20.16	9.0	24.57	7.1
Librarians	22.70	7.0	19.70	9.1	24.57	7.1
Social scientists and urban planners	26.42	8.6 6.4	28.92	9.3	18.41 –	4.0
Psychologists Social, recreation, and religious workers	22.01 16.00	6.2	13.87	8.0	- 16.37	7.1
Social workers	16.00	7.9	14.58	10.3	16.45	9.1
Recreation workers	15.89	5.3	14.50	10.5	16.09	5.2
Lawyers and judges	49.58	4.9	51.73	4.2	31.70	6.1
Lawyers	49.58	4.9	51.73	4.2	-	_
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and	.0.00		00			
professionals, n.e.c.	29.34	7.8	29.44	8.0	_	_
Designers	17.60	5.9	_	-	_	_
Editors and reporters	30.79	12.7	30.79	12.7	_	_
Public relations specialists	31.08	19.9	31.08	19.9	_	_
Professional, n.e.c.	31.81	4.8	-	-	_	-
Technical	20.84	7.8	21.80	9.0	16.42	4.0
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	16.97	5.6	17.09	5.9	_	_
Radiological technicians	18.28	7.4	18.28	7.4	- -	_
Licensed practical nurses	15.50	1.9	15.81	2.0	14.55	1.7
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c	16.29	5.6	15.25	7.9	18.57	4.3
Electrical and electronic technicians	18.82	5.8	18.82	5.8	_	_
Airplane pilots and navigators Broadcast equipment operators	89.67	24.6	89.67	24.6 37.6	_	_
Computer programmers	21.05 19.48	34.1 7.6	21.31 19.48	7.6	_	_
Technical and related, n.e.c.	17.42	5.8	18.58	6.6	_	_
Evenuative administrative and are very full	07.45		07.00	40	04.00	
Executive, administrative, and managerial	27.15	3.4	27.80	4.0	24.89	5.5
Executives, administrators, and managers	30.56	4.4	31.35	5.3	27.57	5.8
Administrators and officials, public administration	24.14	7.9	41.09	11.0	24.14	7.9
Financial managers Personnel and labor relations managers	41.08 29.91	11.0 14.8	41.08 28.57	11.0 17.2	_	_
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public	23.31	14.0	20.57	''.4	-	_
relations	37.28	14.1	37.28	14.1	_	_
1010110110	07.20	1-7.1	07.20	1 7.1	_	_

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV, July 1999 — Continued

_	To	otal	Private industry		State and local government	
Occupation ³	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percen
White collar –Continued						
Executive, administrative, and managerial -Continued						
Executives, administrators, and managers						
-Continued						
Administrators, education and related fields	\$30.97	5.9	\$29.88	11.8	\$31.70	5.9
Managers, medicine and health	31.57	4.8	31.52	4.5	_	-
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c	29.24	14.5	30.96	14.7	_	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	30.31	5.9	30.20	6.1	_	_
Management related	21.25	4.8	21.39	5.5	20.81	9.8
Accountants and auditors	19.82	6.9	20.61	6.5	18.14	15.0
Other financial officers	25.73	5.9	26.05	6.3	10.14	15.0
	23.73	3.9	20.03	0.5	_	_
Personnel, training, and labor relations	40.50	7.0	40.00			
specialists	18.59	7.2	18.89	9.1	_	-
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c	25.42	11.4	26.12	11.1	_	_
Inspectors and compliance officers, except						
construction	17.52	8.2	_	_	17.52	8.2
Management related, n.e.c.	22.00	6.2	20.21	5.8	26.82	11.4
Sales	15.18	11.8	15.12	12.1	_	l _
Supervisors, sales	18.25	14.6	18.25	14.6		
					_	-
Sales, other business services	25.78	12.0	25.78	12.0	_	-
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing,						
and wholesale	21.78	2.8	21.78	2.8	_	-
Sales workers, apparel	9.92	13.5	9.92	13.5	_	-
Sales workers, hardware and building supplies	11.58	8.1	11.58	8.1	_	-
Sales workers, other commodities	8.31	7.8	8.31	7.8	_	-
Cashiers	9.45	12.6	9.43	12.9	_	_
Administrative support, including clerical	13.37	2.1	13.48	2.5	12.87	3.0
Supervisors, general office	18.55	5.4	18.31	6.4	19.46	8.4
Secretaries	15.27	4.1	15.67	5.0	13.50	5.3
Typists	14.23	5.7	14.63	6.1	-	_
**	11.83	7.5	11.83	7.5		
Interviewers					_	_
Hotel clerks	7.83	4.9	7.83	4.9	_	-
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	15.11	10.4	15.11	10.4	_	_
Receptionists	10.15	2.7	10.12	2.8	_	-
Information clerks, n.e.c.	18.47	19.1	18.47	19.1	_	_
Order clerks	13.75	14.6	13.75	14.6	_	-
Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping	16.14	15.7	16.45	20.0	_	_
Library clerks	9.73	4.6	_	_	9.47	5.0
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.72	4.9	13.48	4.9	11.26	3.0
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.47	4.2	11.40	4.8	11.78	7.9
Billing clerks	13.19	7.1	13.19	7.1		'.9
		7.1		7.1	-	1 -
Telephone operators	8.92		8.57		_	-
Mail clerks, except postal service	8.83	10.8	8.83	10.8	_	-
Dispatchers	12.55	11.4	. . .	I	_	-
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.74	11.0	10.74	11.0	_	-
Stock and inventory clerks	14.07	5.8	13.74	8.0	_	_
Material recording, scheduling, and distribution						
clerks, n.e.c.	10.99	13.0	10.99	13.0	_	_
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	13.14	6.3	13.14	6.3	_	_
Eligibility clerks, social welfare	13.42	3.4	_	_	13.67	3.1
Bill and account collectors	14.40	24.7	_	_	-	-
General office clerks	12.43	3.7	- 12.14	4.8	13.05	5.4
					13.05	3.4
Data entry keyers	9.56	6.5	10.23	6.0	_	_
Statistical clerks	14.42	7.3	14.42	7.3		
Teachers' aides	11.72	5.2	8.11	15.1	12.65	2.6
Administrative support, n.e.c.	12.87	5.6	13.00	6.3	_	_
Blue collar	14.65	3.0	14.60	3.3	15.22	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.76	3.1	17.88	3.3	16.44	7.0
Automobile mechanics			17.00	3.3	10.44	'.0
Industrial machinery repairers	17.07 16.61	5.9	16.00	-	_	-
	เกกไ	7.5	16.99	7.9	_	_

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV, July 1999 — Continued

	To	otal	Private industry		State and local government	
Occupation ³	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percen
Blue collar –Continued						
Precision production croft and remain Continued						
Precision production, craft, and repair –Continued Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c. Supervisors, electricians and power transmission	\$18.80	5.4	\$19.65	4.8	-	-
installers	26.33	4.8	_	_	_	_
Carpenters	14.92	5.9	14.83	6.3	_	_
Electricians	21.23	11.1	21.97	10.9	-	_
Electrician apprentices	11.45	6.4	11.45	6.4	-	_
Construction trades, n.e.c.	15.90	10.7	_	_	_	-
Supervisors, production	21.74	7.2	21.76	7.4	_	_
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	14.55	4.4	14.55	4.4	_	-
Stationary engineers	18.52	5.6	18.52	5.6	-	_
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.71	5.0	13.71	5.0	_	_
Printing press operators	18.68	16.7	19.05	16.9	_	_
Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators	8.89	5.8	8.89	5.8	-	_
Packaging and filling machine operators	17.65	8.2	17.65	8.2	_	_
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c	11.43	6.8	11.43	6.8	-	_
Assemblers	13.71	8.1	13.71	8.1	_	_
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	10.07	4.2	10.07	4.2	-	-
Transportation and material moving	14.32	6.7	14.19	8.2	\$14.95	5.1
Truck drivers	13.65	4.9	13.56	5.3	14.71	3.7
Driver-sales workers	10.62	18.6	10.62	18.6	_	_
Bus drivers	13.01	6.7	_	_	14.13	4.0
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	16.80	9.6	16.80	9.6	-	_
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.52	5.0	11.32	5.2	14.11	14.7
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	10.42	9.6	9.77	8.2	_	_
Stock handlers and baggers	10.14	11.0	10.05	12.2	-	_
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c	13.43	7.2	13.43	7.2	_	_
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	10.43	15.9	10.43	15.9	_	_
Hand packers and packagers	12.16	12.8	12.16	12.8	_	_
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c	10.12	7.4	10.11	7.6	-	_
Service	10.53	2.9	8.58	2.7	16.00	3.3
Protective service	16.54	5.1	9.73	7.7	18.99	3.6
Firefighting	17.65	4.8	-		17.65	4.8
Police and detectives, public service Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement	19.27	4.5	-	-	19.35	4.5
officers	17.09	29.4	-	-	17.09	29.4
Correctional institution officers	15.65	3.3		-	15.65	3.3
Guards and police, except public service	9.29	6.6	9.01	6.2	_	_
Protective service, n.e.c	18.05	25.6	_	_	-	-
Food service	7.55	4.1	7.46	4.2	10.46	8.2
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	4.96	8.9	4.96	8.9	_	-
Waiters and waitresses	4.23	11.0	4.23	11.0	_	-
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	6.95	6.9	6.95	6.9	-	_
Other food service	8.86	4.6	8.78	4.7	10.46	8.2
Supervisors, food preparation and service	14.28 9.45	8.5 4.2	14.28 9.33	8.5 4.4	_	_
Cooks Food counter, fountain, and related	9.45 6.97	9.5	9.33 6.97	9.5	_	_
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.25	9.5 8.5	8.18	9.5	_	
					_	_
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.33 9.82	8.1 3.2	7.16	8.2	11 06	4.4
Health service Health aides, except nursing	9.62 10.17	7.8	9.49 9.36	3.6 7.3	11.86	4.1
Nursing aides, except nursing Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.61	3.6	9.36	4.1	_ 11.64	5.5
Cleaning and building service	9.61	4.0	9.37 8.56	4.1	11.64	3.1
Supervisors, cleaning and building service					11.40	5.1
workers	12.90	11.0	12.61	13.1	_	_
Maids and housemen	8.79	6.4	8.77	6.4	_	_
Janitors and cleaners	8.77	5.2	7.94	5.6	11.27	3.3
Personal service	10.47	7.5	10.63	9.5	9.96	7.4

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV, July 1999 — Continued

	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
Occupation ³	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Service –Continued Personal service –Continued Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities Public transportation attendants Early childhood teachers' assistants Child care workers, n.e.c. Service, n.e.c.	\$6.57 21.38 9.91 8.64 8.78	3.9 15.7 12.4 4.7 4.8	- \$27.22 - 8.32 8.67	- 8.4 - 3.9 5.2	\$6.71 - - - 9.57	6.5 - - - 12.9

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. Tearnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around

a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet DOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data dot not ribert publication criteria, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.